

REMARKS

1. After entry of this paper, claims 5, 9, 11, and 14 are pending.

Reconsideration of this application is respectfully requested.

2. Claims 1, 2, 5 and 11 remain rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by U.S. Patent No 7,030,552 to Chao et al. (Chao). Claims 1, 2, 5 and 11 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by JP 2000-058260 to Yoshimura Motomu (Motomu).

Claims 1 and 2 have been cancelled and independent claim 5 has been amended to essentially include the subject matter recited in cancelled claims 6, 7, 8, and 10,

“... a first transistor coupled to each of the organic light-emitting diode structures, the first transistor coupled to one of the first and the second anodes of the organic light-emitting diode structures;

a second transistor coupled to each of the organic light-emitting diode structures, the second transistor coupled to the other one of the first and the second anodes of the organic light-emitting diode structures; and

a third transistor coupled to the first and the second transistors, the third transistor for switching the first and second transistors”

Chao and Motomu both fail to expressly or inherently describe the transistors now required in claims 5 and 11.

In addition, Chao fails to expressly or inherently describe a common electrode, as required in claims 5 and 11. Although the Examiner disagrees, the Examiner can not point to any description of a common electrode in Chao.

Accordingly, claims 5 and 11 are clearly allowable over Chao and Motomu.

In view of the foregoing, withdrawal of these rejections is respectfully requested.

3. Claims 6-10 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Chao or Motomu in view of U.S. Patent No 6,043,478 to Wang.

Claims 6-8 and 10 have been cancelled. Claim 9 depends from independent claim 5 and therefore requires *inter alia*,

“ . . . a first transistor coupled to each of the organic light-emitting diode structures, the first transistor coupled to one of the first and the second anodes of the organic light-emitting diode structures;

a second transistor coupled to each of the organic light-emitting diode structures, the second transistor coupled to the other one of the first and the second anodes of the organic light-emitting diode structures; and

a third transistor coupled to the first and the second transistors, the third transistor for switching the first and second transistors”

Chao and Motomu both fail to expressly or inherently describe the transistors now required in claim 9, and Chao fails to expressly or inherently describe the claimed common electrode.

Wang fails to cure the deficiencies of Chao or Motomu, as Wang fails to teach or suggest the claimed third transistor which switches the first and second transistors. In Wang, transistors M1 and M2 are switched by switching signals S1 and S2, respectively. Transistors M3 and M4 do not switch transistors M1 and M2, as alleged by the Examiner.

In addition, there is no motivation for modifying the electro-luminescent elements described in Chao or Motomu with the transistors of Wang, as Wang's transistors are designed for operating the photodiodes of a charge coupled image sensing device, whereas the electro-luminescent elements described in Chao or Motomu are used in display devices. Accordingly, claim 9 is allowable over Chao or Motomu in view of Wang.

In view of the foregoing, withdrawal of this rejection is respectfully requested.

4. Claim 14 stands rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent No. 6,822,611 B1 to Kontogeorgakis et al. (Kontogeorgakis) in view of Chao or Motomu.

Claim 14 now recites,

“ . . . a first transistor coupled to each of the organic light-emitting diode structures, the first transistor coupled to one of the first and the second anodes of the organic light-emitting diode structures;

a second transistor coupled to each of the organic light-emitting diode structures, the second transistor coupled to the other one of the first and the second anodes of the organic light-emitting diode structures; and

a third transistor coupled to the first and the second transistors, the third transistor for switching the first and second transistors”

Kontogeorgakis in view of Chao fail to teach or suggest the claimed common electrode and the third transistor which switches the first and second transistors. Kontogeorgakis in view of Motomu fail to teach or suggest the claimed third transistor which switches the first and second transistors. Accordingly, claim 14 is allowable over Kontogeorgakis in view of Chao or Motomu.

In view of the foregoing, withdrawal of this rejection is respectfully requested.

5. Claims 17 and 18 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kontogeorgakis as modified by Chao or Motomu, and further in view of Wang.

This rejection is moot, as claims 17 and 18 have been cancelled herein.

6. Favorable reconsideration of this application is respectfully requested as it is believed that all outstanding issues have been addressed herein and, further, that claims 5, 9, 11, and 14 are in condition for allowance. Should there be any questions or matters whose resolution may be advanced by a telephone call, the examiner is cordially invited to contact applicants' undersigned attorney at his number listed below.

7. The Commissioner is hereby authorized to charge payment of the fee for the RCE, any filing fees required under 37 CFR 1.16 and any patent application processing fees under 37 CFR 1.17, associated with this paper, which may be due or credit any overpayment to Deposit Account No. **04-1679**.

Respectfully submitted,

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